

India to focus its resources on development at home, where half the people live below the international poverty line, instead of trying to intimidate its neighbors to extend its empire.

The Council of Khalistan recently issued a press release on this issue which speaks strongly and responsibly about measures America can take to make it clear to India that we will not allow it to turn the subcontinent into a theater of nuclear combat. I support the measures outlined in this release and I would like to place this release in the RECORD.

SANCTION INDIA FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST—PRESIDENT CLINTON SHOULD CANCEL VISIT TO INDIA

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 11—Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, today strongly condemned India for its test of three nuclear devices and called on the Administration and Congress to impose sanctions on India for that test. He also urged President Clinton to cancel his scheduled visit to India.

"India has been pursuing nuclear domination in South Asia for quite a while," Dr. Aulakh said, "even though it is under no military threat." According to a British documentary entitled "Nuclear India," India uses only 2 percent of its development budget on health and 2 percent on education, but 25 percent of its development budget goes to nuclear development. India is one of the five largest recipients of U.S. aid. "It is time for the U.S. government to place sanctions on this imperialist state," he said.

India has refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), Dr. Aulakh pointed out. "Without India's agreement to this treaty, how do we know that India won't spread its nuclear-weapons technology around to hostile countries like Iran?" he asked. India has provided heavy water and nuclear submarines to the Iranian regime, according to newspaper reports.

"This nuclear test poses a serious danger to the world," Dr. Aulakh said. "India has ballistic missiles currently aimed at Pakistan and it shows signs of a country preparing for a military attack," he added. "India can no longer deny its ambition to achieve hegemony in the subcontinent, backed by nuclear weapons," he said. He pointed out that two leaders of the ruling BJD recently called for Pakistan and Bangladesh to become part of India. "I view this nuclear test as an effort to scare India's neighbors into submission to its dreams of hegemony," he said.

"Sanctions against South Africa led to the end of apartheid," he said. "Sanctions against India will bring about an end to its aggressive nuclear weapons development."

Dr. Aulakh called on President Clinton to cancel his visit to India. "Why should the President of the United States grant his symbolic blessing to this aggressive action against all the countries of South Asia?" he asked. "We all want to have good relations with India, but it must pay the price for its destabilizing test," he said. "By cancelling this visit, the President can make it clear that America will not support Indian military aggression or Indian hegemony in the subcontinent."

"The best way to keep India from using its military resources to achieve dominance in South Asia to support Punjab, Khalistan and all of the subcontinent in their struggle for freedom," Dr. Aulakh said. "Punjab, Khalistan is a natural buffer between India and Pakistan. Sikhs are committed to make Punjab a nuclear-free zone now and in the future. We will not and cannot tolerate nuclear weapons in our homeland and the Sikh Nation will do all in its power to make all of South Asia nuclear-free."

A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to make a technical correction to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. The bill clarifies the right of non-citizen nationals of the United States to make contributions in connection with federal elections.

Mr. Speaker, I represent the territory of American Samoa, the only U.S. soil in the Southern hemisphere. Persons born in American Samoa of non-citizen U.S. parents are given the status of U.S. national. These individuals are nationals of the United States, but not U.S. citizens. They owe their allegiance to the United States, serve in the U.S. military, carry U.S. passports, and have the same access to the United States as do U.S. citizens. They are not foreign nationals or aliens. Approximately 90% of the residents of American Samoa are non-citizen U.S. nationals. This status can be acquired only by birth in American Samoa or by birth in a foreign country from parents, one or both of whom are U.S. nationals.

Federal law currently specifies that U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens may make contributions to candidates for federal office. If federal law were interpreted to prohibit non-citizen U.S. nationals from contributing to federal elections, the vast majority of the residents of my Congressional district would be prohibited from contributing to candidates running for the office of delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from American Samoa. Additionally, the non-citizen U.S. nationals residing in the states of the United States, estimated to be between 35,000 and 100,000, would also be prohibited from contributing. I do not believe this was the intent of Congress when it passed the Federal Election Campaign Act. At that time, there were many fewer U.S. nationals in the United States, and the position of delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from American Samoa did not exist.

Several years ago, out of concern that then current law could be interpreted to prohibit non-citizen nationals from making political contributions, I requested and received an opinion from the Federal Elections Commission indicating that political contributions could be accepted from non-citizen nationals. This administrative clarification of an ambiguous law has been the basis upon which I have relied in accepting funds in my Congressional district.

Federal court opinions in recent years have led to increased flexibility in the use of some campaign funds, and publicized violations of federal election law in the 1996 presidential campaign have prompted efforts in Congress to change the current system.

H.R. 34, a bill to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from making contributions or expenditures to candidates for federal office passed the House by a vote of 369–43, with one member voting present, on March 30, 1998. If H.R. 34 were to become law, the delegate from American Samoa would be prohibited from receiving political contributions from the vast majority of the residents of

his or her Congressional district. This is a consequence which I consider unfavorable and which would move the campaign finance system further from the voters in American Samoa. Additionally, I believe that if H.R. 34 were to become law, it would favor the incumbent delegate from American Samoa and work to the detriment of any challengers.

As it now appears that campaign finance legislation will be considered by the House this spring, I wish to bring the issue of non-citizen U.S. nationals to the attention of my colleagues and offer a legislative remedy.

The number of U.S. nationals in the United States and its territories is comparatively small, but this is no reason to ignore this technical problem which could have a significant impact on future elections for the delegate from American Samoa, and which could also, should H.R. 34 or similar language be enacted into law, ensnare candidates for other federal office who unknowingly accept contributions from U.S. nationals.

I urge my colleagues to support this technical change to the Federal Election Campaign Act.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF RIGHT OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 319(b)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441e(b)(2)) is amended by inserting after "United States" the following: "or a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act)".

TRIBUTE TO WALTER HOFFMAN

HON. BILL PASCARELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Walter Hoffman of Wayne, New Jersey, who is being honored this evening by the Wayne Democratic Organization.

Walt was born in Newark, New Jersey on December 21, 1924. He was raised in Glen Ridge and East Orange, and was active in scouting activities, including Assistant Scout Master and Explorer Adviser. Walt was also co-captain of his high school's track team.

Walt is a Marine Corps veteran, having served his country during World War II in the Pacific Theater of Operations from 1943 to 1946. Upon leaving Marines, Walt attended the University of Michigan where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in 1948. Pursuing a career in law, he attended the University of Chicago Law School and earned his J.D. in 1950. He was also Associate Editor of the law school's Law Review.

Walt has an accomplished and distinguished career in both law and public service. He was a trial attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in 1951 and a staff attorney for the House Ways and Means Subcommittee Investigating Administration of Internal Revenue Laws from 1951–52. From 1955 to 1985, Walt sought out the private practice of law and was a senior partner in his own firm for 26 of those years. During this time, however, he still remained active in public matters. Walt served